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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION
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1. [redacted] there had been a famine in 1932 and in 1933. [redacted] the population had slaughtered horses for meat and that many persons had left their homes in search of work and food. [redacted] typhus epidemics, tuberculosis, and other diseases [redacted] occurred during those years [redacted]
2. [redacted] no prevalent infectious human diseases in Tambov Oblast and [redacted] there are few, if any; further, that epidemic control has been effective in the USSR in the post-war years. The only infectious animal disease [redacted] occurred in spring 1945 [redacted] it affected goats, sheep, dogs, cats, and even mice but did not seem to affect cows and horses. [redacted]
- [redacted] Many cows on the kolkhozy died but this was caused by insufficient fodder and not disease. There was no veterinarian in Stayevo (N 52-53, E 40-26) but each year a veterinarian visited the kolkhoz in Stayevo to inoculate the cattle. [redacted] individuals who owned animals obtained a veterinarian from Michurinsk (N 52-54, E 40-30); however, few persons in Stayevo owned animals because the taxes for domestic animals were so high.

3. Prior to World War II, there was only a feldsher in the village of Stayevo. However, in about 1944, the village acquired a midwife in addition to the feldsher, and the entire village.

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50X1 was able to use the services of this feldsher-midwife point. This rural medical center (selskiy vrachebnyyuchastok) had no beds for patients but the feldsher visited patients who were unable to come to the center. [redacted] the feldsher's services were satisfactory and prompt. The nearest larger medical installation was located at Michurinsk, six kilometers from Stavevo.

4. The polyclinic, hospital, and maternity hospital at Michurinsk (N 52-54, E 40-30) were open only to railroad personnel and their families. These medical facilities had existed before World War II but had been enlarged and became better staffed only after 1951. Medical care there was free. The railroad polyclinic had no beds but the hospital had about 120 while the maternity hospital had about 150.
5. In addition to the polyclinic, hospital, and maternity home for railroad workers, there were the following additional medical facilities in Michurinsk:
 - a. A municipal dental clinic. ²
 - b. A municipal and a rayon polyclinic, each of which had approximately 150 beds. Both of these facilities were located in a four-story stone building near the Peoples' Court. ³
 - c. The municipal hospital occupied a two-story stone building about one kilometer southeast of the Oktyabr movie theater on the same street. ⁴
 - 50X1 d. The rayon hospital occupied a long one-story building situated between the railroad technical school and the dental clinic. ⁵



6. The infirmary in Kochetovka (N 52-58, E 40-30) had from 50 to 60 beds. There was a total of about 70 medical personnel, including doctors, nurses, and laboratory technicians, but source was unable to break down this figure. The infirmary consisted of two separate buildings. ⁶ One building contained the hospital proper, the pharmacy, and a few offices for doctors. The other building contained laboratories and doctors' offices. These facilities were exclusively for the use of railroad personnel who made up the entire population of Kochetovka.

7. Although transportation to various medical facilities was not too difficult for railroad workers, that for kolkhozniki was extremely difficult at all times. Railroad workers had the advantage of getting free rides on the railroad but the kolkhozniki had no money to spend for transportation either by rail or by bus and were, therefore, forced to ask the kolkhoz for the money. The chairman of the local kolkhoz very reluctantly gave money even to a good worker. If the sick person was a poor worker, the chairman would simply grunt, "let him lie".

8.



[redacted] from 1941 to 1944, there were no medical examinations given because of the shortage of doctors. The medical examinations were usually given by a doctor who came from Michurinsk and who was assisted by a feldsher and a nurse. The doctor listened to the hearts of the children but, otherwise, examined them rather

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superficially. When the doctor found something wrong with any child, he wrote out a prescription or told the child's teacher to inform the parents of the diagnosis and request that the necessary corrective steps be taken.

9. Each year, injections were given, usually in January, to the children in Stavevo by a feldsher who came there from Michurinsk. These injections were for typhus and chicken-pox, were given in the right shoulder. Vaccinations at the beginning of each school year were also given to students at the seven-year school. These were given in either September or October

[Redacted]

10.
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[Redacted]

Medical Organizations and Workers

11. There was no Red Cross organization in Stavevo and [Redacted] in nearby Kochetovka. However, there was a group in Michurinsk which gave its members some first aid training. These members were also given a small booklet which consisted of about four pages and which contained information on the first aid the member had taken; it also gave the status of membership within the Red Cross of the bearer.

12. Among the full-time railroad workers, there were voluntary first aid workers who had received some first aid training including the application of bandages. Any voluntary work performed by these persons was in addition to their normal duties with the railroad. [Redacted] there were nurses on the kolkhozy in Tambov Oblast [Redacted]

13. Source received no first aid training while he was a student but knew that there were small groups (kruzhki) of possibly only school girls who received first aid training on a voluntary basis.

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